BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,538.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0–8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. DACCA, 2,048 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A., Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras	7
„ Carwar	24	„ Musulipatam	8
„ Narakel	28	„ Cocconada	9
„ Alleppy	28	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Colombo	July 1	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Negapatam	4	„ False Point	12
„ Pondicherry	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line has once or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

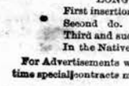
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

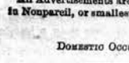
The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Moans, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BUSSORAH	21	Leaves BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Guader	27	„ Fao	10
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	13
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	16
„ Linga	July 2	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	25
„ Mahomerah	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28
Arrives BUSSORAH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Moans, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and, always on board a Doctor and Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

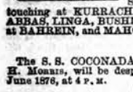
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

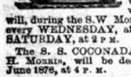
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer TEBE, 2,689 Tons, and 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Triesteo	£40	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 8 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEW STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

29 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow.	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	460	14th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

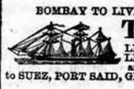
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th June 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289 tons	500	20th May. 27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272 „	486	17th June. 24th June. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the Barque CORNWALLIS, lying opposite Carnac Bunder.

For particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.

Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.

Soups in Tins ready for use.

Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.

Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.

Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.

Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALES, CENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS:—

Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Canfield & Co., do.
Barrie & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 19th June 1876. Superintendent.

FORT THEATRE,

APOLLO STREET,

ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE.

THE STAR COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices on THURSDAY, 22nd June 1876 at 4-30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to make a local inspection of Chowpatty.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th June 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MENGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

Agent:
J. SCOTT, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)..... £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols..... (£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., and M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES, AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those unceasing and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

Native lives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to the Office.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 6th June 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABDOOLLA and Co., DEALERS in FURNITURE, WINES and SPIRITS, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, next to TREACHER and Company.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young GERMAN of considerable Commercial Experience. Best References. Address "M. N.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, from 1st July, Bungalow No. 102, Ridge, Malabar Hill, now occupied by Dr. JOYNT. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to "A. B.," at this Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November next, a large well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "Bombay Gazette Office."

BRITISH TABLE LINEN.

FROM ONE OF THE FIRST BELFAST MANUFACTURERS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SUPER DAMASK NAPKINS, Hemmed and Washed for immediate use, Vine, Fern, or Rose Patterns, rich Fancy Borders	5/8	10 8	12 0
	4/8	12 8	14 0
	3/8	13 8	15 0
		15 0	17 0
SUPER DOYLEYS, Finest Damask		9 8	10 8

	yards.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DAMASK CLOTHS, Latest Designs,	⅞ by 2	16 8	18 0
RICH CENTRES, with deep borders	2½ by 2½	19 0	21 0
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK, cut by the yard to suit any table, most useful to Messrs. &c.	yards 2½ wide 2½	6 8	7 0
		7 8	8 0

TOWELS FOR BATH, OR GENERAL USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WHITE or BROWN TURKISH, the most Comfortable Bath Towel made	Six	10 8	12 0
EXTRA LARGE ditto	Six	16	18 0
TURKISH BATH BLANKETS, thoroughly covering the Bather, a great Luxury	Each	6 8	7 8
WHITE HONEYCOMB, Strong and durable	Six		
Extra quality	Six	7 0	8 0
LINEN HUCKABACK	Six	6 0	7 0
PATENT FRICTION TOWELS, manufactured from Tape, combining two distinct Faces, Rough for Friction, and Smooth for Drying	Each	3 8	4 0
	Six	20 0	23 0

SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HORROCKS'S BEST TWILLED COTTON, very strong and durable	72	9 8	10 8
	90	11 8	13 0
PILLOW CASES	Each	1 4	1 8
SUMMER QUILTS, Best Fancy Marsila, very Light, a Light Hot Weather Coverlet		12 8	14 0
		16 0	18 0

BLANKETS, RUGS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE WHITNEY BLANKETS.....per pair	25 0	28 0
Extra quality	33 0	35 0
„ „ „ Scarlet	30 0	34 0
CRIB BLANKETS, Light and Soft	13 8	15 0
NEAT and BRIGHT COLOURED BLANKET	16 0	18 0
RUGS, made long and wide in proportion	18 0	20 0
FINE AUSTRIAN, Soft and Light	22 0	25 0
THE CELEBRATED SANDRINGHAM, very Soft and Light	35 0	40 0
FINE SCOTCH MAUDS	30 0	34 0

PILLOWS.

COTTON PILLOWS, for Travelling	2	0	2 4
ENGLISH HORSE HAIR	7	8	8 8
FEATHER, thoroughly cleaned	7	8	8 8
RUG STRAPS, Patent Secure Handle	2	4	2 8

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATSON & COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

A Lot of Carpets to be cleared out at Rs. 1-12 per yard.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

HOTELS.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says: 'I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
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Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co.; De Rozario and Co.; Scott, Mawsonites and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.
Table of Contents:—
General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. 0 £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing the intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH JUNE 1876.

In the absence of telegrams of to-day's date, up to the time of writing we have nothing respecting the Home Markets beyond what was [illegible] noticed in our report of Saturday.

From New York, Saturday's message still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 12½ cents per lb, July shipment is not quoted. The day's receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are 1,000 bales against 1,900 last year and 2,500 bales on the corresponding date in 18[illegible].

Business there remains very dull all round, and so far as can be seen at present, there is nothing likely to bring about a change until a revival takes place in the ordinary course after the recession.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 17th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	5,26,932
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	97,872
Public Deposits	Dec. ,,	6,79,192
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	1,40,783
Loans	Dec ,,	7,57,116
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	1,35,252
Cash with correspondents	Dec. ,,	2,15,250
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	11,039

Although the Cash Balance shows but a slight increase, the return on the whole is in favour of greater ease, and in all probability we may look for a reduction of the Bank's charges at to-morrow's Board meeting. In the bazaar money is already very easy, and nothing but the demand on the part of the Exchange Banks has enabled the Presidency Bank to support rates as it has done.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very quiet with next to nothing doing. The feeling to-day has been easier, the Banks showing more disposition to buy, and at the close we call quotations 1/1 6d. lower all round. The guide to the course of the market lies with the result of the biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday. If they go at the same rate as last time, 1s. 8d. per rupee, we are not likely to see much change from present quotations, but any reduction from that figure—and the rate of Exchange quoted by wire from London looks like it—would probably induce a proportionate decline. We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ditto	1s. 8 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still at 1/16 premium, but for 60 days sight sellers are asking 99½ while buyers are at 99.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm with few sellers, and values are partially ¼ higher, say :—Fours, Rs. 101 to Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been very firm, especially for Spinning and Weaving Scrip, in which a large business has been done. As a rule, prices are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher all round with few sellers at that, and although most of the leading Companies now stand at a comparatively high figure, the appearance of the market is that at present looks more like a rise than a fall. Land shares are also firmer, Colabas being Rs. 10 and Port Cannings Rs. 15 higher. Treachers Co.'s shares have again advanced Rs. 5.

COTTON.—The quieter telegrams from Home of Saturday's date have rendered the Market easier here, but with the exception of small odd lots there is no buying going on, and prices are therefore nominal. The three days' receipts only amount to 5,150 bales.

FREIGHTS.—Transactions such as they are, are confined to native shipments. We quote for Liverpool by steamer £2-7-6 to £2-10, by Iron sailing ship £2-10 to £2-12-6 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there is nothing new to notice. Dulness presents and prospective is the state of affairs, and prices are without movement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Paid up.	Last Dividends.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.		
25,000	100	all	5p.c. Agra Bank	101
80,000	1,000	all	10 do. Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
50,000	1,000	all	5 p.c. Bank of Bombay New	725
20,000	1,000	all	8 do. Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.c. Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	300
40,000	2511	all	6p.c. Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	500	all	5 p.c. Chartered Bank of India	108
			5 do. and China	
40,000	500	12s	12 do. National Bank of India	108 exd
80,000	250	all	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000	500	all	60	Colaba Land Co.
7,500	100	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld
1,000	1,000	1,000	p.c.	Mazagon Land
1,000	500	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	55 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
100	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	19,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,150
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
150	500	all	68 p.c.	Bezar Company (New)	525
1,000	350	all	43 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	255
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	76 p.c.	Carwar Co.	900
380	250	all		Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,300
100	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
352	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
330	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	390
1,150	...	1,400	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	470
8,125	400	850	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	350
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
500	500	all	100 p.c.	Scindia Press Co.	625
100	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,00*	..	195p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

*Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

£20	£18 2/0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	288
£20	10 13 4/6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	12¾
£20	6 5 7/3	do.	Ditto	12
£20	21 15 1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	19 0 9/18	do.	Do. New Shares	236

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,800
500	1,000	...		Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,550
100	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,195
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
900	1,000	...		Colaba Spinning	920
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,140
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,160
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.c*	Great Eastern	1,135
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
700	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,165
750	1,000	600	40 p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	600	40 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	970xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mussenjee S. & W. Co.	1,005
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	500	75*		Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,245
1,050	1,000	all	60 p.c*	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	625	all	64 p.c*	Oriental	825
1,000	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	995
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,025
500	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	150	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	80 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
4,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	37
1,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 17th June as compared with the statemen issued on the 10th June :—

LIABILITIES.	10th June. Rs.	17th June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,81,25,036	1,75,98,104
Do. do. do. at Branches.	36 65,368	35,67,498
Other Deposits	1,18,01,370	1,12,24,178
Post Bills	52,022	54,742
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,01,133	6,03,327
	4,59,19,929	4,48,21,847
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	60,82,290	62,32,073
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,22,401	15,06,333
Loans on security of do. do.	58,69,395	51,12,279
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,870	2,611
Bills Discounted	1,64,53,847	1,62,89,099
Stamps	4,334	4,361
Dead Stock Rs. 5,15,108		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,108	3,80,108
Bullion	3,44,037	1,28,787
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,51,63,647	1,51,71,686
Cash and Currency Notes	4,59,19,929	4,48,21,847

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CONDOR, 664 tons, Captain A. Lyngreu, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant, from Liverpool (February 29th), with a cargo of 903 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and eight deck passengers. She experienced moderate to strong S.W. wind with a very heavy sea ; had several strong squalls, accompanied with heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Monsoon burst on the 17th instant, at noon, with a heavy squall, and high sea and a deal of rain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Condor	Langerstein	Liverpool, Feb 29.
19	Akola (s)	Williamson	Kurrachee, June 16.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Lucy A. Nickels	Nickels	Havre.

The Steamer Bengalore, to Australia, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

15 Goa (s) ..... Avern ..... Bombay, May 25.
Sophie ..... Raoult ..... Marseilles, Jan 19.

June. DEPARTURES.

15 Madura (s) ....
Reliance (s) ....
Roma (s) ....
Wiltshire ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—2 casks brass wire, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
City of Baltimore s—525 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 4 bundles hoop iron, S S Narrelwalla

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—42 boxes window glass, Hasunally Lalmeya ; 200 cases empty sodawater bottles, J. hn S Elmore and Co.
Indus s—2 cases wine, Jewanji e Eduljee Sons.
Khedive s—690 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—9 cases foolscap paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM ADEN.

Tebe s—20 boxes brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—1 hogshead brandy, and 1 hogshead claret, Jewanjee Edulje Sons.
Sumatra s—30 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Fannie Tucker—125 boxes brandy, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse—49 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.
Stormoway—56 bales cotton, Ramoorun Ramdayal.
City of Baltimore s—54 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass : 110 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolalchund ; 429 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Rungildass Amballall ; 101 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Camperdown—175 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—65 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—50 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 600 bales Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—2,700 packages gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—2 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra s—103 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe s—3 pots sandalwood oil and 1 pot coolfa oil, Mumoodbhoy Mahamedbhoy Mieree.
Travancore s—4 cases indigo, Syed Abdool Cassam.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fannie Tucker—25 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—Edward Bates & Co.
1498 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1443 City of Baltimore, Collins.
2100 Childwall Hall (s). Putt—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1421 Bertha(s) Harwood—Volkart Brothers.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1457 Erin's Star, McFee—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1306 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1286 Tebe(s), Dancick—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR VENICE.

2725 Nicam (s), Barlow—Mails, 30th June.
1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.
2726 Venetia (s), Babot.

FOR ANTWERP.

1926 Bellona (s), Rhodes—Brimington & Co.

FOR CONTINENT.

997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1309 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1382 Sumatra (s), Cabcars—C. Groudana.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1135 Royal Family, Flower.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

548 Mula (s), Doert.

FOR CALCUTTA.

803 Black Prince, Bailie—The Captain.
834 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
464 Corsair, Tyrie.
1890 Deca (s), Irvine—B. I. S. N. Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Dossabhoy Merwanjee,
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

547 Coconada (s), Morris, B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

315 Akola (-), Williamson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1346 Ashgrove, McFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
684 Candor, Loungren.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

162 Ocrun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
829 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magpie (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

HIGH COURT.—20TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

542-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Doongersey Gopejee vs Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer.
471-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhaydass Hurribhoy vs Govordhundass Hurribhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
106-76—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee P.
192-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Jethanund Chellaram vs Rutcojee Cullianjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
246-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Colaba Press Company, Ld vs Jairam Sewjee.
253-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bai Vajee widow vs Bai Re ai widow—Crawford and Boevey.
267-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagiabhoy Dyabhoy vs Nassey Korpall and others—Lynch and Tobin.
278-76—Jefferson and Payne—Bhowan Jeeraj vs Hurry Gopal and another.
283-76—Crawford and Boevey—Thakersey Dewjee vs Kessowjee Dewjee.
289 76—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Hormusjee B vs Pestonjee Byramjee
293-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Francis Cook and others vs A C Cook and another.
183-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Hajee Aboo Salap Bebane.
129-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Soorjee.
147-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Khimjee Vithal.
177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Furdoonjee Cawasjee Mody—M H Khan.
259-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Mulliba Byramjee
277-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Rajun Ajoo vs Heerjee Ramjee.
282-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Baba Kajee Kalu vs Nursoo Dhurmjee and another.
284-76—Crawford and Boevey—Leslie Crawford and another vs Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Hajrabai widow and others—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
208-76—J C Cama—Limjibhoy Pestonjee vs Eduljee Rustomjee—M H Khan—Settled.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For further direction on special Commissioner's Report.
332-74—Remington, Hore and Langly—David Jolly and others vs The Secretary of State, &c.

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·656
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·929
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·0
Minimum do. do.	77·6
General Direction of wind	SSE, SSW, WSW. W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	540
Fall of Rain	2·12 inches.
Total fall during month	9·75 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	9·76 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 19th	0·05 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Davis, Lieut Col. Bombay Army, from leave, from Khandalla.
Payne, Lieut Col. Madras 20th Regt N I, on furlough, from Baula, N W P.

JUNE 18.

Skardon, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, from Morar, Gwalior.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, June 17.)

Furlough for one year under Sec 11 (c) of the Civil Leave Code is granted to Mr L K Laurie, c s Asst Comr, Bilaspur, with effect from the 21st Feb 1876, the date on which he reported his departure from Bombay per steamship Kashgar in anticipation of sanction.

Capt M M Bowie, Offg Depy Comr, Sambalpur, on being relieved by Capt W S Brooke, Depy Comr, is transferred to Chanda as Offg Depy Comr.

Mr G S Chatterton, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Betul, reported his departure to Europe on the sick leave granted to him in Notification No 1872, dated 18th May 1876, per steamship European, which sailed from Bombay on the 10th inst.

The Revd A K Bliss, appointed by the Govt of India as Chaplain of Kamptee, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Kamptee Chaplaincy, on the 17th ultimo.

Mr F Venning, c s, Asst Comr, reported his return from the six months' special leave granted him at Bombay, on the 14th inst.

Mr Venning is posted to the Wardha Dist, and the usual subsidiary leave is granted him.

Mr T Drysdale, Asst Comr, Wardha, availed himself of the six months' leave granted to him by Notification No 1979, dated 26th May last on the 13th inst, before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W K Fetent, Temporary Asst Eng, 1st grade, P W D, Central Provinces, attached to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Division, is granted three months' special leave of absence to study native languages under Sec 4, para 28, Chapter 2 of P W Code, with effect from the 20th July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The following transfers are ordered by the Chief Comr to take effect from the 15th July 1876, or as soon after that date as possible :—

Mr J H Wilson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Jubbulpore to the Kanhan Division.

Mr J H Glass, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Kanhan to the Jubbulpore Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 17.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave granted to Mr H M Bird, Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, is for two months and twenty-five days, and not for two months and twenty-nine days, as stated in Notification No 815A, dated the 22nd of May 1876.

Mr M S Howell, C S, privilege leave for 29 days, with effect from the date of completion of the special duty on which he is at present engaged.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt A C Toker, Offg Cant Mag of Jhansi, to be a Mag of the 2nd class, under Sec 37, of the Criminal Procedure Code, subject to the result of the next examination.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer :—Mr James Clarke, Depy Collr, from Shahjahanpur to Banda.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T E Heaford, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Exer-in-Chief, Light Railways, during the absence of Capt W Shepherd, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W Smart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Fatehpur to the Allahabad Divn, Allahabad Provincial Division.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr W Brown, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Jaunpur Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, in Notification No 715E, dated 17th May 1876, is hereby cancelled.

In supersession of G O No 916E, dated 17th May 1876, Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Meerut Dist to the Allahabad Provincial Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C B Hawkins, Asst Comr, having reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 30th May 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence, granted to him in Punjab Govt Gazette Order No 217, dated 16th Feby 1876, is hereby cancelled

Mr C B Hawkins is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst, and is posted to the Shikoh Dist as temporary arrangement, with effect forenoon of the 5th June 1876.

With reference to "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 767, dated 26th Feb 1876, Mr J Ryall, assumed charge of the duties of Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, from Mr S LeP T Clifford, on the forenoon of the 7th June 1876.

Mr J Ryall, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th June 1876

Mr S LeP T Clifford, Depy Registar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, during the absence of Mr G J Ryall.

Mr F Kennedy, Asst Master of the Bareilly College, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N-W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Professor in the Lahore College, in the 3rd grade (Rs 500, rising to 750), with effect from the 21st March 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, Hoshiarpur, is placed on special duty.

Mr H J G Reid, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hoshiarpur, during Mr Stone's absence on duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A J D Hawes, 4th Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate from the 24th May to 24th Novr 1876 to visit Murree and the neighbourhood.

W H Frith, Peshawar Mountain Battery, is granted leave of absence from 12th June to 12th Octr 1876, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native language.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 26th May 1876, appointing Surgn T Mahoney, M D, attached to the 2nd Punjab Cavy, to the Offg medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infy, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Maj J W Jhonston, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 21st of May 1876, making the following provisional appointments consequent on the departure of Col F G Kennedy, Comdt, on leave preparatory to furlough :—

Capt F Lance, 2nd in Command and Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J H Broome, 2nd Sqdn Officer, as 2nd in command and Sqdn Officer.

Capt R C R Clifford, 3rd Sqdn Officer, as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Capt J R Campbell, Adjt, as 3rd Sqdn Officer, and Lt L T Bishop, 2nd Sqdn Subn, as Adjt in addition to his other duties.

4th Punjab Infantry—Order, dated 24th May 1876, making the following provisional arrangements consequent on the departure of Capt A J D Hawes on leave on medical certificate :—

Capt A. McCrae Bruce, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Capt A J D Hawes.

Capt A J Shepherd, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt H McCrae Bruce.

Capt A. Gaselee, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt A J Shepherd.

Lt T J O'D Renny, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A. Gaselee.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 24th May 1876, appointing Capt O J Griffiths, Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy, to officiate as Interpreter and Staff Officer during such time as Capt F Lance may be in temporary command of his regiment, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E James, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May 1876.

Mr C P Milne, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, is allowed eighty-six days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd May 1876.

Mr F D Alexander, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal, to the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, to officiate as Ex Engr, during the absence of Mr Milne on privilege leave.

Mr L F McLean, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the office of Suptdg Engr, Sirhind Canal, which he left on forenoon of 29th May 1876, to the 6th Division, Sirhind Canal, which he joined on forenoon of the same date.

In supersession of Punjab Govt P W D Irrigation Branch, Notification No 1076 E I, dated 7th April 1876, Madho Sudan Bhuctu, Overseer, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th May 1876.

Capt R H Palmer, R E, Exer, 3rd grade, 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 1st July 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H F Smallman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, passed the departmental standard on 17th May 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

ABBOTT—June 15th, at No. 13, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Charles P. Abbott, Esq , of a daughter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1876.

IT is fortunate that the time is approaching when the present Bombay Municipal Act will expire, for as it is worked at present it may well be doubted whether it does all that good to the city which its promoters anticipated. We do not mean to say that we would be pleased if it were to expire never to be revived again ; but we think that some recent events have shown that it will require to be recast in many places and improved altogether by our Legislators, before they can permit it to enter upon a new lease of existence. At present, its principal effect seems to us to have been to throw the Municipal management of the city into the hands of a few leading natives, who, either by their caste influence or that scarcely less potent influence which comes of wealth, have managed to get certain wards into their hands to which they can nominate whatever candidate they please. European influence of a kind is very fairly represented in the Town Council ; but that influence is not of the kind best suited to the interests of the public, for it is what may be described by the general term "official." The strength of the official element in the Town Council may always be felt by anybody who is independent and rash enough to call in question some official act. There are men in the Town Council of whom it may be said that they act for themselves, or their own caste, first, and for the public interests afterwards. There they sit, time after time, displaying the usual characteristics. From the multitude or magnitude of their official positions they cannot or do not care to *study* the public business before them, and consequently they may be expected, with inevitable certainty, to vote on the side of the Municipal Commissioner, adorning their mechanical proceeding either with silence or some commonplace remark that betrays their shallowness. In the Corporation, however, European influence is chiefly remarkable for its absence. Practically, all power lies in the hands of the natives, and if it were not for the fortunate fact that the leaders of the principal sections into which the Corporation is divided do not always agree, and that sometimes they hate each other with an enthusiasm worthy of a better cause, there would be nothing to prevent the interests of the city being at the mercy of a clique at the beck and call of some influential Hindoo, Parsee, or Mahomedan. How serious this state of affairs is will be discovered by Bombay some day when an important question of taxation is under discussion. The most powerful section will then decide what the tax-payers of Bombay shall have to pay ; and if its leader happens to be a wealthy landlord, the public may well imagine that the tenant interest will not be the interest most carefully looked after. The European community have been blamed, and not without cause, for their apathy in Municipal matters. They have consented to allow themselves to be pushed against the wall, and to see with scarcely a protest the real Municipal power of the city wielded by a few ambitious natives. They are not, however, altogether to blame, for they must have become convinced, from an observation of the way certain natives manage Municipal matters, that it would be useless to contend against the present state of matters. In the Mahomedan districts, a Mahomedan leader nominates the candidates for the ward, and his influence carries them through. In Parsee and Hindoo districts, the same process is carried out by Parsee or Hindoo leaders. People go to the poll and vote like sheep for those they have been told to vote for, and the result is that at the present moment there are in the Corporation a number of voting dummies who always follow their leader with a meek unquestioning faith. We daresay that at the present moment, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay possess more influence in Municipal matters than any other persons in Bombay ; and if by any possibility they were to lay their heads together, they could carry whatever scheme they wished, and shut out from the Corporation every European whose views they did not approve of. As a matter of fact, we believe it would be impossible for a European to be returned in any other wards in the city than the Malabar Hill and the Fort Wards if any of the native leaders of Municipal affairs chose to combine his forces against the proposition. Is this a satisfactory state of matters ? It must be remembered that these same native leaders have an influence in the Town Council and among the Justices of the Peace proportionately as powerful as the influence they possess in the Corporation. Of the sixty-four members of the Corporation, sixteen are nominated by the Government, sixteen by the Justices of the Peace, and the remaining thirty-two by

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE SIMLA STORY.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH JUNE.

The story in the *Englishman* concerning the Government grant to the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Allahabad is correct. The *Pioneer* censures that paper for publishing the information, as the Viceroy's minute was stolen from one of the offices at Simla. The question simply is, adds the *Pioneer*, whether the grant was according to rule; the rule is capable of different interpretation and we imagine that Government has nothing to conceal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19TH JUNE.

The Czar has accepted an invitation from the Emperor Francis Joseph in Reichstadt on the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 19TH JUNE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Dorunda, Captain J. Templeton, R. N. R., from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, sailed hence for London yesterday.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 7¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42
Chartered do. do.	£14
Do. Mercantile	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£24
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼.
4½ per cent do.	83¾
5½ per cent do.	85¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	105⅝
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£81,375,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£97,125,000

Arrival.—Volmer Spartan.

WEATHER REPORTS.—19TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 40 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 6, thermometer 84, barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 1 inche 14 cents.

MANGALORE, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. S. W., ther. max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 2 inches 81 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, strong W. winds ther. 92, bar. 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. and S. W. light, ther. 89. Fall of rain 50 cents.

A GENTLEMAN who calls himself "An Exile on a Fixed Salary" writes somewhat bitterly to a Calcutta contemporary as follows:—

SIR,—Are our highly-paid Financial Secretary and Members of Council going to do nothing up at Simla to relieve our distress? As they are enormously paid, of course they cannot feel the severity of the tax as we do, lower down in the service of Government. The loss is now about equal to a "war-tax" of 4 shillings in the pound. What would people at home say to such a tax in time of peace? The India Office Clerks and Members of Council draw their salaries from the Indian revenues, but are paid in pounds sterling, and thus live at home with their families around them. Out here many of us were induced to come out by notices issued by Government putting down different salaries in rupees turned into pounds sterling at 2s. the rupee; furlough allowances at same rate, &c. The least we expect is to be at once allowed to remit a moiety of our salaries at par for support of our families at home.

What can the "highly paid Financial Secretary and Members of Council" do? It is not their fault that exchange has fallen. As for the proposals to pay officials at the rate of 2s. for the rupee, that is a matter upon which non-officials and tax-payers of India would have a good deal to say, for the loss to the Government of India would have to be made good out of the general revenue. The latter already suffer the same inconveniences as the "Exile" does in respect of dear exchange, but it would be too bad to make their burdens heavier by relieving other people at their expense. There is a good deal of impatient nonsense being written about the present state of matters.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:—Contemporary history is a very useful thing, but history by a contemporary is not always to be relied on. I have been led into this train of reflection by noticing that you have been misled by a contemporary into saying that yesterday was the *fifty-sixth* anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It was the *sixty-first* anniversary, as Waterloo was fought on the 15th June 1815.

WHO shall say that the education of natives has been without fruit, when we point out that it has enabled the *Gujerat Mitra* to declare its belief, in large type, "that it is a fortunate circumstance that Shakespeare has written in the English language!"

THE American papers have a lively tale of marital infelicity, disclosing harrowing details of faithless inconstancy on the part of a recreant husband and enduring long-suffering on the part of his injured spouse, and with rather a comical conclusion. The woman is described—as reporters are so fond of describing women under such circumstances—as being of "prepossessing appearance," and the story runs that she was married to the faithless one—whose name is George Cullom, and who kept a country ale house in England,—in the year 1871. After the marriage the man appears to have conducted himself in a most disreputable manner, and one fine morning he was *non est*, and his wife was left with four small children, and without a penny in the world, he having carried off upwards of £200, which was all they possessed. Mrs. Cullom discovered that her worthless husband had gone to America, and having in the intervening four years, scraped together by hard work enough money to enable her to follow him, she left her children in charge of a friend, and set off in April of last year for Poughkeepsie, where he was reported to be. She reached her destination in due course, and having found him of whom she was in search, she lost no time in accomplishing the object with which she asserted she had more particularly undertaken the journey. Availing herself of the privilege so dear to every woman, she "told him her mind," and abused him with right good will, though of course not more than he deserved. Having thus relieved herself, she would probably have relented and taken him back again; but finding that he had married another woman, and, moreover, that instead of being "quite a good looking fellow" as he was when he went away, he had become "thin and bad," she decided to wash her hands of him in the most summary possible manner, and lodged an information against him on a charge of bigamy besides instituting a suit for divorce. Cullom was lodged in goal, and has now an opportunity to repent at leisure. His erewhile wife, after seeing him in safe custody, announced—"I feel better now, anyhow; I've relieved my mind on him of things I've been aching to say to him for years, and now he's got something to think about."

THE Rajas of Nahan and Nabha are both shortly expected at Simla.

THE *Indian Mirror* says that a daily paper is about to be established in London "devoted wholly to the interests of India." Major R. D. Osborne is likely to be its editor.

THE Lahore paper regrets to hear of the death by his own act of a young Assistant Engineer, Mr. C. Flemming, lately posted to the Inundation Canals, Lower Sutlej Division.

TO-DAY being the thirty-ninth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, a royal salute will be fired from the saluting battery at 12 o'clock noon.

THE Puttiala paper states that on the 5th instant the ceremony of giving a name to the heir of the Puttiala *guddee* was duly gone through. The name given to him is Maharaj Kwour Teka Rajundur Singh Bahadur.

THE Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of the Lahore paper tells us that Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, Wazir-a-Azum, has been appointed Hakim of Maimena, in consequence of which a number of transfers have taken place.

IN Professor Lassen, whose death is announced in the German papers, Germany has lost her most distinguished Sanskrit scholar. Lassen was by birth a Norwegian, born at Bergen in 1800, but he was never looked upon as a foreigner in Germany. He spent all his life at Bonn, as Professor of Sanskrit, and was really the true founder of the critical and historical school of Sanskrit Philology in Germany.

NEWS has reached Shanghai that the remnant of the Army of Tso Tsung-tang has mutinied, owing to their not having received any pay for two years. A sum of money, we are told, has been despatched in hot haste from Peking, as a temporary sop to Cerberus; but all such makeshifts are but putting off the evil day, while common reason would long ago have dictated the abandonment of so bootless and unprofitable a crusade. Meantime, Yakub has taken the field in person, and is now marching on the Great Wall of China.

A SIAM paper says that the Government of Siam has made definite arrangements for completing the telegraph line, and that measures will be taken to adopt the least objectionable route. Mr. Alabaster, a gentleman well acquainted with the details of such work as telegraphy, has a Siamese nobleman to assist him, and the services of twelve intelligent young Siamese gentlemen have been placed at his disposal, in view to their obtaining proper instructions in the art of telegraphy. It is expected that the telegraph line will be completed at an early date.

THE new method of importing fresh killed meat from America into England appears to be fairly successful. It is known as the cold dry air process, and during the last April and half May the weight of meat thus sent has amounted to about 300 tons. The cattle intended for shipment by this method are killed a day or two before the vessel starts, great care being taken to extract all the blood. The quarters are then sewn in canvas, and swung in a compartment of the hold, in which the temperature is kept down to 37 deg. by means of tanks of ice, a constant motion and circulation of the air being maintained by means of a large fan worked by steam.

THE *Rajpootana News*, published at Ajmere, states that Mr. Patterson, contractor, is about to re-survey the projected Western Rajpootana State Railway; the work will probably not commence until October. The same paper says:—"It is rumoured that the employés of the Rajpootana State Railway intend following the example of their brethren on the E. I. Railway, in agitating for an increase of salary. Until this is done no change for the better can be expected. It is added upon good authority that several European guards are employed on the Rajpootana State Railway upon a salary of twenty-five rupees per month. Which is to blame—the company for their parsimony, or the Europeans for so pitiful a wage?"

THE *Englishman* publishes the following paragraph about the health of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces:—"We understand that Sir John Strachey will leave India about the 10th July. His eyes have been bad for some time—so much so that he was not always able to read or write, and had to get papers read to him, and dictate his orders. Finding no improvement from medical treatment in India, he has been compelled to go to England for six months. Sir John's general health has, we regret to say, not been the best, and, unless it is so thoroughly restored as to stand the enervating effects of Indian climate, his return to India is very doubtful. In addition to Mr. Inglis, Sir George Couper is mentioned as likely to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces."

ERNST VON BANDEL, the aged sculptor, to whose unflagging exertions the erection of the Hermann monument in the Teutoburg forest is due, is going to Italy. During his stay in southern Germany, he received many proofs of public sympathy and recognition. At present, says the *Examiner*, he resides near the Lake of Geneva, from whence he will go to Carrara, where a number of partly finished, partly unfinished works of his are preserved. He means to bring them back to Germany, in order to collect them in a museum, together with some of the sculptures of his son, Heinrich von Bandel, who died in England. The aged patriotic artist enters next week his seventy-eighth year, but is of remarkable bodily and mental vigour, and ascends the highest Swiss mountains with youthful energy. He is occupied also with writing his memoirs.

A GOOD story is in course of circulation which may serve to explain how it happens H. R. H. has not exceeded the vote of the Commons. After one of those many charming dinners given by the coming King, when moving about Upper India, sight-seeing and shooting, a great *bon vivant* and authority remarked, "Well, if the Prince understands nothing else, he understands how to give a dinner. Last night's entertainment, given under every possible disadvantage incidental to camp life, would have soothed the soul of a French epicure." The Anglo-Indian *gourmand*, the Calcutta *Daily News* tells us, was not aware that he had been the guest of poor Lord Northbrook, whose cook, wines, everything, were freely impounded by the Royal tourist. What those little dinners and their surroundings cost the Viceroy, it would be curious and idle to inquire.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 20th May were 5,734, against 5,433 in the previous week. The Province continues very healthy, though in the last three weeks there was a gradual increase in the rate of mortality. There were 3 deaths registered under the head of cholera; 2 of them occurred in the town of Radhaur in the Umballa district, and 1 in the town of Jagadhri. It appears from the Civil Surgeon's report that the Radhaur case occurred in persons who almost immediately after partaking heartily of sweetmeats at a wedding party became affected with symptoms closely resembling those of cholera. The frequency of occurrences of this kind is very remarkable. The Jagadhri case appears to have been one of fever. Four hundred and eighty-one deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 343 in the previous week. The death rate of municipal towns with few exceptions continues very moderate. In the 47 large municipal towns, 658 deaths were registered, of which 344 occurred in males and 314 in females. Three hundred and twenty-seven male and 296 female births were registered.

A QUESTION (says the *Pall Mall Budget*) has been raised at New York, *apropos* of M. Offenbach's arrival in that city, as to whether an operatic composer can fairly be held liable for the tone and style of the "books" which he may have happened to set to music. M. Offenbach's operas are, for the most part, based on very questionable themes. But he, it is argued, did not choose them; nor, in accepting the subjects proposed to him, did he acquire any right or power of dictating to his librettists in ordinary, MM. Meilhac and Halévy, as to how they should treat them. It is be hoped that M. Offenbach would be too candid to put forward any such excuses as his American friends are now making for him. It is open to him to maintain that much is permitted in France to those who can really succeed in amazing the public; and that an Offenbachian opera is much less offensive in the original French than in Anglicised and Americanised versions of the same, these being often remarkable for Anglo-Saxon prudery and squeamishness. Be that as it may, the Bouffe composer has a right to be heard in his own defence, and we shall be curious to see what he will say for himself.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty-three European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 280 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 51 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 198 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 26 by Military Courts-Martial and 4 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 216 were natives and the remaining 64 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 357 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 304 prisoners, including 14 women, of whom 60 were non-labour prisoners and 244 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 53 prisoners including 3 women. Of these latter 19 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 34 from the Small Causes Court.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.—Yesterday, at the High Court, in a suit brought by Paroo Oomersey against Messrs. H. E. Jacomb and W. G. Pedder, Sir Charles Sargent passed a consent decree as follows:—Plaintiff to be allowed to rebuild his house forthwith to where it formerly stood; plaintiff to give up land admeasuring 7 31/100 square yards at Rs. 45 per square yard under certain conditions; and at his own expense to pull down all building on the land so to be given up, and also at his own expense to remove all materials therefrom. Each party to bear his own costs. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff.

DULY QUALIFIED MEDICAL MEN.—The Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College and some other members of the Indian Medical Establishment have, we hear, agreed to refuse to meet in consultation unpassed medical students who may be practising in Bombay. The object of this resolution may be presumed to be to avoid doing injustice to those who have gone through the regular course of studies and obtained their degrees in medicine. It is clear that if consultations with unqualified men were encouraged, medical students might as well leave the College without completing their studies and enter on their professional duties at once, but certainly not without the greatest danger to their unfortunate patients. As there is no law prohibiting quackery from being pursued as a profession, there are many "hackins" and so-called doctors who are allowed to "legally kill" their patients. But there are several instances in which medical men have been compelled to characterise in becoming terms the conduct of such quacks as have attempted to pass themselves off as properly qualified men. But more comprehensive measures may easily be adopted to prevent the recognition of those who have failed to gain the requisite knowledge to entitle them to practise among the people of Bombay.

THE office establishment of Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, arrived here on Friday last.—*Deccan Herald*, June 19.

EXPECTED LANDSLIP.—It is not very pleasant to hear that the Campooles road is being prepared for traffic as there is the prospect of a large landslip on the Bhore Ghaut? This report is current in Poona, but we hope that such is not the case. If the slip does come, we hope that no train will be near at the time. To be forewarned in such a case as this is to be forearmed. If the slip is inevitable why not anticipate it and have the loose portions of rock removed at once? We noticed some rather "ugly" places when we last passed down from Bombay.—*Id.*

A PRIZE GARDEN.—We are glad to hear that Poona has again got the first prize for the best railway station garden. We feel sure that this prize is well deserved as the Poona station garden is most carefully attended to by the Station Master, Mr. Sutherland who takes a pride in having it always trim and neat. Even the spaces between the pillars of the porch outside the premises are filled up with rare and beautiful plants. There are several stations along the line at which there are very pretty gardens, but we agree with the judges in this case that Poona excels them all and is well worthy of its post of honour.—*Id.*

OUR WEATHER.—It is exceedingly pleasant in Poona just now. The sun is always under a cloud and yet the rain is light, and allows of our going about all day and having our drive in the evening. It is very cool for the middle of June, and the breeze is often cold, fresh and strong. There is never any disagreeable heat—the setting in of the monsoon having been particularly pleasant this season. We have soft showers—the gentle rain which is so refreshing to the parched up soil. The grass is springing up everywhere and everything looks fresh and promising. The cultivators are all rejoicing and are busily preparing their fields for the seed.—*Id.*

STAR COMPANY.—It will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere, that this Company, having engaged rooms at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Native Infantry Lines, are to be amongst us shortly. It is said that Poona never was so full as it will be this season, and we daresay the visitors will be glad to know that this Company will help to furnish evening amusements during the season. Those who come from the jungles like to have their evenings occupied with something that will be a change from the dull monotony of their usually lonely life. The Company will leave Bombay shortly for the Prince of Wales Hotel, which is conveniently near the Assembly Rooms where their performances will take place. They have been successful in the North-West and in Bombay, and now hope to be successful in Poona.—*Id.*

POONA GYMKHANA.—A general meeting of the Poona Gymkhana was held at the Gymkhana Shed on Thursday, 15th instant, Colonel Taylor in the chair. The accounts which were laid before the meeting show a credit of Rs. 388-10-5, which sum is available towards starting this season's sport.

Secretaries for the following sports were elected and three with the General Secretary from the Managing Committee.

Secretary for Cricket—Major Fellows.
Do. Racing—A. L. Larken, Esq.
Do. General Sports. { Major Burnett. / Lieut. Walter.
General Secretary—Captain Tyndall.

As no one interested in Pigeon Shooting attended the meeting, a Secretary was not elected.

The following gentlemen kindly agreed to collect subscriptions and forward the same to the General Secretary:—

Staff—Lt.-Colonel Green.
European Regt.—Lt. Lacy, 15th Regt.
Native Regt.—Major Fellows.
Civil Services—W. M. Fletcher, Esq.,
Club of Western India and visitors—Major Watts.
Kirkee.—Dr. White.

These gentlemen to be ex-officio members of the Committee.

It was proposed and carried that Saturday, the 1st of July, be the opening day of the Gymkhana.

VISIT OF SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER TO HIS HIGHNESS AGA ALI SHAH.—His Highness Aga Ali Shah, the eldest son of His Highness Aga Khan, received a visit from Sir William Merewether on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd instant; the visit lasted for upwards of an hour. A conversation took place between them on various subjects. On alighting from his carriage Sir William was very graciously received by His Highness and his son, Aga Shah Noor, with both of whom Sir William cordially shook hands. They accompanied him up the staircase into the reception room, which was very tastefully decorated. Sir William expressed the great pleasure he derived from the visit, His Highness reciprocated the sentiment. A sumptuous fare was provided, to which Sir William did ample justice.—*Sindian.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, June 18	1 19	1 32	2 12
Previously registered	7 94	8 96	7 64
Total up to date	9 13	10 28	9 76

THE BANDORA CHILD MURDER CASE.

THIS case was to have come on for hearing before Mr. Coghlan at Tanna yesterday, but in consequence of Mr. Jardine not having concluded the interminable case in which he has been engaged at Alibagh, and not being able to attend to give over charge of the Tanna Sessions, it had to be again postponed. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has been retained as counsel for one of the prisoners, was present, as were also the assessors and the witnesses. Mr. Coghlan entered the Court a little before ten o'clock and announced that in consequence of Mr. Jardine not being present to give over charge, the case could not be proceeded with. He added that such postponements of cases were always a matter of regret, and especially at the time of the year, when the assessors and witnesses, &c., were kept from cultivating their fields. In this case, he regretted the delay more than usual because counsel were put to inconvenience. However, that inconvenience was caused by a circumstance over which he had no control. The Bandora case would be taken up this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 3rd June, intimating that the site of Hog Island, measuring over 23 acres at one time leased to the Elphinstone Land Company, may be leased to the Trustees for 5 years on condition that if stone is ever required for public purposes, Government shall be at liberty to quarry it without payment to the Trustees so long as the operations of the Trustees are not interfered with.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read application from Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dustoor and others for 480 square feet of land at Mody Bay on which to erect a shed for the purpose of sheltering Parsees while saying their prayers and offering 8 annas per square yard per annum for the land, the shed to be removed at any time the Trustees may require.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd June, recommending that Rs. 10 per 500 square feet per mensem be charged.

The Land Committee recommend that land be offered to the applicants, as monthly tenants, at the usual rent of Rs. 10 per 500 square feet per mensem.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is adopted.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 10th June, forwarding copy of letter addressed by him to Government regarding the report on the Harbour Survey by Lieut. Palmer. He recommends to Government that the Superintendent of Marine Surveys be requested to depute an officer of his Department to verify the many differences between the result of Lieut. Palmer's survey and that of previous surveyors, and that copies of the report be sent through the Secretary of State to Captain Selby, Commander Whish, and Lieut. Williams, the officers who compiled the late charts, for any remarks they may wish to make thereon.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Submitted supplemental estimate No. 2 providing for the cost of making 2 roads at the south end of Mody Bay, Imperial Estate. It increases part I. section II. to Rs. 1,22,082-13-9, and part II. section 1 to Rs. 2,93,118-4-6.

It has been approved of by Finance Committee.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator requesting that Government may be asked to place at his disposal a steam tug, equipped and manned, to meet any emergency that may arise during the coming monsoon, with minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The Master Attendant should correspond with Government direct upon this subject.

THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Mr. C. L. Yeats and Mr. Narayen Pandoorung, as members of the Court, reassembled yesterday at the Port Police Court, when the hearing of Cassinath Wittoba's appeal against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of his dhurumsalla; situated near the Mahaluxmee temple, was proceeded with.

Mr. Chundoolal Muthooradas, vakeel, appeared on behalf of the appellant. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey), instructed by Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

At the opening of the adjourned proceeding, Mr. Chundoolal addressing the Court, endeavoured to explain the term of the word dhurrum or charity, which, he said, had a very broad meaning, and cited certain High Court Law Reports applicable to the said term in favour of his client.

The Court referring Mr. Chundoolal to another page of the High Court Law Reports said it showed that the property should be dedicated to charitable or religious purposes, and that the appellant in his evidence said that his property was not formally dedicated for such a purpose.

Mr. Chundoolal said it might not have been formally dedicated for a charitable purpose, but still it had been exclusively occupied for charitable purposes only, whereby the appellant reaped no benefit but was doing an act of charity under religious principles, and proceeded to call witnesses.

The evidence of Balkrishna Sazbai, a merchant and a Gond Brahmin of the Shenvie caste, and Sumboo Pandoorung, a clerk in the National Bank of India, was taken. Both witnesses said they were acquaintances of appellant of long standing. They occupied the dhurumsalla on certain occasions with the permission of the appellant and considered it a favour granted by appellant, as they were not in a position to pay for a bungalow at Mahaluxmee at that time. They occupied the dhurumsalla on those occasions in order to recruit their health, and in cases of sickness.

The evidence of Rajaram Narayen, the mendicant who is kept in charge of the dhurumsalla, was next taken, which went to show that he was in charge of the dhurumsalla for the last 14 or 15 years, during which time it was always used for charitable purposes. He was directed by the appellant since the death of Munchoo, the father of appellant, to allow the use of the dhurumsalla to any person applying for the use of it for a day or two, but those who required the use of the dhurumsalla for longer periods, they should be referred to appellant. Witness further stated that caste dinner parties were also held at the dhurumsalla by some; others again used the dhurumsalla for religious ceremonies. Referring to the caste dinner, witness said they were given in honor of the vows made to the goddess Mahaluxmee.

In cross-examination by Mr. Crawford, witness said that if the dhurumsalla was required for use by the appellant on a certain day, he would communicate the order to the occupant at the time to vacate the dhurumsalla.

As regards as Goverdundas, a dealer in broadcloth, having his place of business at the Cloth Market, next gave evidence to the effect that he was a Kapoora Bunia by caste. He used the dhurumsalla on three occasions. On the last occasion, which was in 1870, he had been there on account of a caste dinner, and said it was usual in the Hindoo month of Falgoon to give free dinners, but could not say for what purpose, but believed it was in honour of the goddess Mahaluxmee. On the occasion he used the dhurumsalla he paid nothing.

This closed the case for the appellant.

Mr. Crawford, addressing the Court, said the main point the appellant is required to show that this property of his is exclusively occupied for charitable purposes, and in order to prove this he must naturally show that it had been formally dedicated for such a purpose by producing the execution of this deed in which trustees are generally pointed, or even a proof of certain ceremony of dedication was performed which the appellant completely failed to show the Court. He (Mr. Crawford,) further contended that the act of appellant as regards the dhurumsalla was not an act of charity required under the provision of the Act of its being exclusively occupied for charitable purposes, and he might say it was an act of purely selfish purposes. Mr. Crawford declined to call witnesses.

The Court then rose, adjourning the case *sine die* to consider its judgment which the Chairman intimated will be delivered at an early date.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

The cross-examination of Mr. George Griffiths, foreman at the Port Trust Workshops, was resumed by Mr. Gill. On the 5th June, Messrs. Mathews and Jamsetjee did not see the Dromedary opened out. On the day she was given over to Government, she was opened out. The steamer was in witness's charge between the 5th and the 26th June. On examination witness found the shafting to be in line. It took witness ten or twelve days to open out the steamer and close her again. Witness could not say how many days it took to open her out; because as soon as a part was repaired, they went on closing it up before opening out another part. She was never opened out again between the 31st July and the 27th December, on which latter date Mr. Shepherd took charge. The Dromedary was built for a tug.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—When Mr. Shepherd gave over the steamer, witness found that the slide valve gear was bent. He was ordered by Mr. Mathews to re-bush the motion block, which he did. The memo. of repairs which the witness was ordered to do was in effect similar to the one produced in Court, and he executed those repairs.

Shaik Hoosein, fireman on board the Dromedary, which is at present under repairs, said he was on board her when she was in Mr. Shepherd's charge. He was in his employ nine days, after which he was dismissed. On that ninth day, the steamer broke down on her return from Dhurumtur. Previous to this she ran ashore on two occasions. The first occasion was five or six days after Mr. Shepherd took charge. The first accident took place the next day after she ran ashore. She got ashore on the second occasion two days after the first. She ran ashore on both occasions in the creek at Dhurumtur. Mr. Shepherd's men very much neglected oiling the machinery. It was the old syrang who neglected. The engineer gave orders to the syrang to oil the machinery, but he neglected to do so. He was the syrang of the firemen: witness could not tell his name. Witness was near the furnace when the eccentric broke with a thundering noise. He felt the strap and found it to be heated. He was discharged after the first accident. He went on board again on being ordered by Mr. Mathews to go. He was therefore on board when the second accident occurred. Two bolts broke and the strap fell down between the cylinder and the column, and jammed the cylinder which was in motion. Insufficient oil was supplied on board by a sepoy on duty at the wharf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—I have been six years on board the Dromedary as tindel of firemen. I have not been paid by Mr. Shepherd for the two months I was under his charge. There were two other owner's men with me on board the Dromedary.

Mr. Charles Mathews, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard Steam Factory, said he came out to this country in 1838 and had ever since been working at his profession. The Dromedary came out here in 1867 or 1868, since which time witness was acquainted with her. On her arrival, she was put into order at the Government Dockyard. Witness was a surveyor to the port of Bombay under Government. The Dromedary was taken over by Government for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress in the monsoon. Witness was then ordered by the Superintendent of Marine to survey the steamer; and he did so with Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, the Master Builder. They made a report of the survey to the Superintendent of Marine. (The report was here read to the Court.) They pronounced the vessel to be in good order and in a seaworthy condition. She was afterwards opened out at Malet Bunder. Witness went on board of her several times in that month. After Mr. Shepherd made over charge of the steamer, witness had made another survey and sent a report of the defects found in the steamer. He had also prepared an estimate of the cost of the repairs amounting to Rs. 3,000. It was a fair estimate. Since it was made, witness had made the repairs at the Government Dockyard on account of the Port Trust; and they were nearly completed. The repairs that had now been done, would come to about Rs 2,000. Witness knew that Messrs. Fraser and Miller had made an estimate of the same repairs. Rs. 10 a hundredweight would not be the sort of iron which witness would use in making a new piston rod: it should be superior iron. The piston rod produced in Court had what witness would call a heavy bend.

The direct examination of the witness was not finished when the Court adjourned until to day.

INDIAN EXRACTCTS.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

To His Excellency the NAWAB SHUJA-UD-DOULA MUKHTAR-UL-MULK MIR TORAB ALI KHAN BAHADUR SALAR JUNG, Knight Grand Commander of the Illustrious Order of the Star of India, Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam-Ul-Mulk, and Regent over all the Territories of His Highness &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—We, the President and Council of the East India Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our most hearty congratulations in your safe arrival in England, and we trust that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength, if possible, to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily subsisted between the British Government and the Government of his Highness the Nizam.

We are not unaware how much of this has been owing to the personal endeavours of your Excellency; nor of the obstacles you have had to contend against, arising chiefly from ancient and not unnatural prejudices which nothing but the statesmanlike discrimination and patient forbearances of your Excellency could have effectually overcome. Nor have there been wanting occasions in the long period during which your Excellency has held office when questions have arisen between he British Government and the Government of Nizam which must have rendered it doubly difficult to maintain the only bond of friendship with Great Britain and a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations, which have ever been the cardinal points of your Excellency's administration.

No more signal example of this could be found than in the course pursued by your Excellency during the great Indian Mutiny, occuring as it did at a period immediately following one in which the relation between the two Governmentsthad been brought to a state of almost extreme tension.

How loyally you acted at that critical period Great Britain can never forget, nor the immense service you were able thus to render it, a service for which the more credit is due to your Excellency, because it is perfectly well known that you rendered it at the risk of the loss of your own high office, having to contend as you had to do, against an amount of opposition both open and covert that, a minister less sagacious and less determined at all hazards to pursue the path of loyalty and honor, might well have shrunk from.

Of the admirable manner in which your Excellency has for so many years administered the extensive territories committed to your charge, it is sufficient to say that your name will go down to posterity as one whose career will bear a favourable comparison with those of the most illustrious Minister of Native States, even in the most palmy days of Indian History.

Within the highest position in the Councils of your own Sovereign, and wearing on your breast the insignia of an order which marks the estimation in which you are held by our Empress Queen, all that remains to us is to express to your Excellency on the part of a body so well able, as we are, to appreciate the value of your services, and to appreciate the value of your labours, the conviction that never was there a more worthy recipient of all the honours which your Excellency has received, and which, we trust, that a Gracious Providence may enable you long to enjoy.—We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient and Humble Servants, for the Council of the East India Association.

East India Association Room, 20, Great George Street, Westminster.
—*Indian Mirror.*

LOTTERIES AND SWEEPS.

THE Inspector General of Police yesterday favoured us with the following communication:—

"I am directed to give you notice, which I hereby do, that the publication of notices of Lotteries and Sweeps relating to the Derby or other races, is an offence punishable under the provisions of Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code, and that in future the Local Government will order the prosecution under that section, of whosoever who may publish any such notices, and that such prosecutions will accordingly be instituted in every instance of the publication of such notices."

The Section referred to by the Inspector General is as follows:—"Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both. And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot number, or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees." Now the Government have called upon us to forbear doing something for the benefit of ourselves, and we are to understand that the publication on our part of any proposal for a lottery will entail upon us the liability to a fine of Rs. 1,000. It will, therefore, be incumbent on Honorary Secretaries of Race Sweeps to pay us Rs. 1,000 in addition to our usual advertisement charges for any advertisements of future Derby Sweeps. The worst that can be done to us, under the particular section of the Penal Code referred to by the Inspector General, is to make us disgorge a portion of the unholy gains of advertising; and we really think that when individual Sweeps collect upwards of Rs. 80,000 for a single "event," they may well afford to debit the fines of newspapers to "working expenses." Seriously, however, we have no intention of incurring the wrath of the Executive. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.* At the same time it is well to point out that the Government have threatened more than they are able to execute. The Penal Code refers to definite proposals for lottery, but does not refer, as the Inspector General appears to think, to mere "notices of Lottery and Sweeps relating to the Derby and other races." The Press of India is free, and being free is at liberty to refer to all matters of public interest, including such a fact as that there is a sweep being organised at a certain place. For instance, if a station sweep were got up at the town of Ramjamjollybadtes, the Government could not prevent our publishing an Occasional Note to the effect that the Ramjamjollybadtees were indulging in a little illegal amusement; and such a Note would have very much the same effect as a formal advertisement upon folk who wish to try their luck. We might even, for the nonce, assume the high moral tone, and in a virtuously indignant manner denounce the wicked aims of the Ramjamjollybadtees, and incidentally state the cost of tickets, the probable dimensions of the Sweep, and the means to obtain an interest in it. Or we might permit Correspondents to ask "where it is true," &c. There are more ways than one of hanging a cat. Were the Government to hold no penally responsible for the publication of "gup" it seems to us they might with equal ease prevent our publishing other items that official bodies cannot be reasonably expected to approve, including free criticisms of official derelictions; and this would amount to a censorship. Consequently, the wording of the Inspector General's *Avertissement* is wrong in this respect that he has employed the word "notices" for advertisements. We, however, accept his intimation with that reservation. —*Madras Mail.*

THE EXALTATION OF PHARAOH'S (GENERAL KENNEDY) CHIEF BAKER.

THE *Bombay Gazette* thinks there is something like reasonable ground for the reduction of the Government of that presidency to a Lieutenant-Governorship. "It really seems as if the Bombay Government were determined out of sheer obstinacy to show the world not how wise, but how foolish it is possible to be." A special indication of this tendency to folly, or rather the actual perpetration of it, our contemporary finds in the selection that has been made by the Government of a new chairman for the Port Trust. His idea is that, for a post of that kind, a man is required who possesses good practical common sense, fair intelligence, and with no crotchets that would in any way tend to mar his efficiency in a public appointment; or as he expresses it, with no cobwebs hanging about the portals of his judgment. Many such men might have been found without travelling to the four corners of the presidency to select something very different. One would have thought that a practical mind would be an essential thing for the presiding genius of such a body as a Port Trust. In point of fact, the Government have appointed a man, who in one special line of eccentricity out-Cummings Cumming. Lieutenant Colonel Baker is said to be a very conscientious man, who is given to speculations as to the number of the Beast, and the approach of the millennium or the end of the world. Some time ago we remember noticing one of his works, which seemed to us to be amongst the most extravagant of its class. The appointment is open to grave objections, either in the interests of the public or of the gallant and conscientious officer who has been chosen for the post. He is open to precisely the same style of ridicule as has been directed against Dr. Cumming. The latter has been preaching and prophesying for years that the end of the world is at hand. Several definite periods have been fixed as positive, and yet it was pointed out, that though the doctor did not expect the world to last more than a few months, he took a lease of a house for twenty years. This of course is a laughable inconsistency in one respect; but it is easily answered from the doctor's point of view. If the world did come to an end in a few months, it was of no consequence what ever whether the leaseran out or not. But if it did not come to an end as predicted, the doctor was sure of a house so long as he might need one, within the period of the lease.

THE NEW TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

(From the "Times's" Special Correspondent.)

PERA, May 15.

"ALL's well that ends well" is only a sound maxim when we have reason to feel sure that the end has really come. Turkey has now a new Government, and the Softas have become a power in the State. It is certain that the Softas will remain a prominent power, and that the Government they have set up is the most best suited to the present situation? The name of the Softas was, till lately, a bugbear and a dread. They are now at the height of their popularity. Their movement was a "reaction"—though they had bought so many revolvers it was a political and not a fanatical reaction. Though the Softas are "Distinctly and Law" subjects of a superior class," in a community where civility and Law are one and the same thing, though they obey the influence of the Muftis, Dervish Doctors whose exclusive title of Khodjas is the Koran, led by priests, these priestlings, who are to the full as numerous in the mosques, their sermons delivered gutturally into the Sultan's hands which looked for their impious expectations at the end of the ramazan, had the desired effect. On Friday, at 2 p.m., the new Grand Vizier, with the Ministers, started from State quarters at Sirkedji Iskelessi, proceeded to the Porte in great pomp, with a large display of troops and an immense concourse of people, who greeted him with as much devotion as the Pope could have given to the Host, the Imperial Firman which conveyed the Sultan's mind, which he delivered to the Sheik-ul-Islam. This highest Church functionary read the precious document, and accompanied it with his comments, exhorting the new rulers to exercise the authority with which they were invested for the interests of religion and justice, and for the greatest welfare of the community.

As a specimen of Imperial Ottoman style, I subjoin the Imperial "Hatt":—

"My Illustrious Vizier,—Our warmest desire is to conduct in a regular manner the affairs of our Empire. The post of our Grand Viziorate is the centre of affairs in our State, and, as it is necessary to intrust this high office to capable hands, we, in view of your proved capacity, confide to you the post of Grand Vizier. Our sole thought is to insure the welfare of our subjects of all classes, and to preserve the tranquillity of the Empire. Confident in your fidelity and devotion, we enjoin you, in concert with our Ministers, to take efficacious measures in order to accomplish this object, and to bring to an end, as speedily as possible, the circumstances which have disturbed the public peace in some parts of our Empire.

"It having also become necessary to relieve Hassan Fehmi Effendi of his functions as Sheik-ul-Islam, this important post has been confided to Hairoullah Effendi, in consideration of his qualities and virtues.

"The important functions of Seraskier (Minister of War) have been intrusted to Hussein Avni Pasha, in view of his special knowledge and qualities.

"In consequence of the above-mentioned circumstances, we have given the title of Serdar Ekram (Generalissimo) to Abdul Karim Nadar Pasha, ex-Minister of War, with the mission of organizing and directing the whole body of the military affairs of the Empire. Let these nominations be promulgated. May the Most High bless our efforts. The 17 Rebi-ul-Akhir, 1293 (May 11, 1876)."

The Softas had besought the Sultan to dismiss the former Grand Vizier and Grand Mufti, but they had not presumed to influence His Majesty in the choice of his successors. It was known, however, that they wished for Mithad Pasha at the head of the Government, and it was understood that Mehemet Rashdi, though unexceptionable in many respects, was too old and too deficient in energy and character to be able to bear the burden of his office in present circumstances. The Softas are not unwilling that he should have his trial; but their own as well as the public expectation is that he will not hold out a fortnight. Should he resign at the end of that period, will he be succeeded by Mithad, a man who made himself obnoxious to the Sultan by his declaration of five months ago, that the Sovereign's absolute power needs curtailing? Will the Padishah consent to the control of responsible Ministers? And is this country prepared for the experimant of a *quasi*-Constitutional Government? The answer may be implied by the decree which was to send Mithad Pasha out of the way by appointing him successor of Hussein Avni, the new War Minister, in the Government of Broussa—a post, however, we are told, which Mithad refuses to accept. Between Mithad and the Sultan there seems to be no friendly understanding, and in the event of a new vacancy of the Grand Vizierate, a collision between the Sultan and the Softas may yet become inevitable; and it is understood that the new priestly Janissaries are determined that the Padishah shall "bend or break." The revolution which these new "masters of the situation" initiated by a change of Ministry may be carried on, and His Majesty seems to be in so much fear that last Friday, as well as on the Friday before, he avoided the public gaze by attending religious services at his private mosque in the grounds. To say nothing of the Sultan's well deserved unpopularity, it is felt that the 8,000,000*l.* T. which he is said to have hoarded in his cellar, and with which he will never part while living, would be a Godsend to the Ottoman Treasury in its present difficulties; and, although Abdul-Aziz has lately endeavoured to shake off the charge of avarice universally urged against him by ordering, as it is stated, that one month's pay should be allowed to the Army out of his privy purse, still he has incurred fresh odium by insisting on receiving 6,000*l.* T. for the freight of his two yachts, which he has lent to the Admiralty as transports for the conveyance of troops to the seat of war.

Under these circumstances, whether this or any other Sultan a Mithad Ministry and a semi-Constitutional Government could come into being, would such a Government, influenced by Softas and Ulemas, be of a nature to give satisfaction to the Christian as well as to the Mahomedan subjects of the Porte; or would not the old fanatical tendencies perpetuate and aggravate the rancours which break out into frequent conflicts between the various sects and races of this unassimilated people? To put an end to such conflicts in Herzegovina, Hussein Avni Pasha, now War Minister, proposed five months ago open hostilities against Montenegro, Servia, and other abettors of the insurrection. Will he advocate violent measures now he is in office with as much rash zeal as he displayed when in Opposition? And will the country under his sway possess the means, both military and pecuniary, to overpower the rebels, not only in the Provinces already in arms, but also in those in which irrepressible discontent is so generally manifesting itself? Is the pacification of the country to be the result of the diplomatic discussions now being carried on in Berlin by those who failed in their concoction of the Andrassy Note, or is Turkey to break through the foils of diplomacy, and get out of trouble, by a desperate appeal to the sword? The Softas who on Thursday shouted "Down with the Grand Vizier," and "Down with the Sheik-ul-Islam," were equally implacable in their cries against General Ignatieff. Was their drift to embroil the Porte with Russia, and urge it to place itself in the wrong by violating an Ambassador's privilege? Here we have the *Levant Herald*, the journal of Constantinople, enjoying the widest circulation in foreign parts, making itself an echo to the Softas' clamour and attacking the Russian Ambassador in the following terms. I quote literally, and which, I think all readers will agree, was dictated by a spirit and written in a style altogether at variance with all the usages of civilized nations:—

"The Russian Ambassador appears to be alarmed at the pitch of unpopularity to which his political activity *par feast nefas* has brought him, and his Excellency's usually sober judgment seems to see somewhat under the influence of fear:—

'Flurima versat
'Pessimus in dubiis augur timor.'

It is not at all surprising that General Ignatieff should feel uneasy. 'Conscience makes cowards of us all,' and the great diplomatist, when he reflects upon all the agony and death, the misery and desolation which his subtle dealings have wrought, must sometimes feel a dart of compunction penetrate through the joints of his armour of cynicism. Circumstances, at all events, seem to indicate that the General is oppressed with apprehensions about his own safety at this moment, for his Excellency fills his palace at night with a bodyguard of several hundred Montenegrins and Croats, to protect him from the vengeance of the Turkish populace:—

'O caca nocentum
'Consilia! O semper timidum scelus,'

But the Russian Ambassador may rest assured that the Turkish populace will not hurt a hair of his Excellency's head; Turkey has no crown of martyrdom to offer to General Ignatieff. Indeed, so baseless are his Excellency's fears that many believe them to be assumed, and are persuaded that all this defensive preparation is mere *mise en scene* to force, if it be possible, upon Europe the false impression that the Turks cannot keep order even in their capital, and that the rage of fanaticism boils so fiercely that even the lives of Ambassadors are in peril. In other words, they look upon the bodyguard as an acted lie. We cannot pretend to distinguish between real or pretended fear in the case of so gifted a dissembler as the Russian Ambassador; but if the General could discover some other means of manifesting either the one or the other than that of gathering together a crowd of so peculiarly select a character as that which filled the Russian palace the night before last, the neighbours would perfer it. In point of fact, the inhabitants of the quarter of Pera which is graced by the Russian Embassy are more afraid of the General's mercenaries than they are of the Mahomedans of Stamboul; and if his Excellency can be induced to disband his formidable army, they would undertake to procure for him a detachment of Turkish Regulars, who would be answerable for his safety, and on whose disciplined conduct the neighbourhood of the Russian Embassy would be able to rely."

The Government only so far proceeded against the offending journal as to suspend it for an indefinite period, by a decree dated Saturday evening, a few hours after the publication of the libel, a measure which did not prevent it from issuing a second edition, and having it about wholesale in the streets during the whole of yesterday. Be it remembered that the *Herald* is usually a temperate and an exceedingly cautious paper, so that, in six months of my residence here, I never heard of a case of its being suspended or admonished, though most of its contemporaries have been all this time the object of the most vexatious and arbitrary measures on the part of the *Bureau de la Presse*.

Were it not for this untoward incident, from the impression of which men of all parties have not yet recovered, the condition of the capital and the intelligence from the Provinces might be said to be rather encouraging. The exertions of the Imperial Commissioners, and the presence of men-of-war of several European Powers seem to have restored sufficient strength to the authorities at Salonica, to enable them to proceed yesterday to the solemn interment of the two murdered Consuls, and to the arrest of some of the persons supposed to be implicated in the murder. Thirty-seven of them were said, according to the latest telegrams, to be already in custody, one of them, a negro, charged with having borne a flag at the head of the mob, and a *kawaz* who was stained all over with blood at the time of his apprehension.

The news from Bulgaria is not equally satisfactory. Communication by rail and telegraph beyond Philippopoli is still interrupted, and the Insurgents in great number are still mustering in arms in the Balkans. The Ottoman forces in the field, regular and irregular, are said to be more than 18,000 strong. The Mussulman population are in possession of the towns, more than 1,000 of which have been burnt, and fortified villages, the Christians, are scattered about the country, where terror and want drive them into the rebel ranks. From Herzegovina and Bosnia no intelligence of military movements has reached us for several days.

H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, May 25.

Although the Challenger has not come into harbour, but is lying at Spithead, and though squalls of more or less strength have prevailed during the day, a number of visitors have been on board this now famous discovery ship. Among them has been Mrs. Nares, the wife of Captain G. S. Nares, who commanded the Challenger during more than half of her commission, and who was only recalled from Hongkong to take charge of the perhaps more important expedition to the North Pole. The visitor to-day may perhaps have experienced some disappointment. It must be remembered, however, that over a hundred boxes containing geological, mineralogical, zoological, and botanical specimens were sent home from the Cape of Good Hope; that a still larger instalment was despatched from Hongkong, and that a further cargo was received from Japan. There are, however, still on board nearly two hundred boxes filled with specimens of one sort or another, many of which have been brought up from depths ranging from 50 to 4,750 fathoms, for that almost incredible depth was reached as the ship was crossing from Japan to the Society Islands in the Pacific. Most of these specimens are carefully packed, and ready for disembarkation. The scientific staff, however, readily gratified the curiosity of the visitors. A glass slide, for instance, some three inches long by an inch wide, would be drawn from a case containing dozens of a similar character, and placed under a microscope; within a circle of the size of a shilling some thousands of miniature shells would be detected, and the neat little label stated that this specimen was brought up from a depth of 2,450 fathoms, off Ascension. Or perhaps another substance raised from some great depth, carefully sifted and washed, and then bottled in spirits of wine, would be exhibited; or some strange little creatures living on the surface of the water, or at a hundred fathoms below, and caught in the tow-net at the stern of the ship, would be produced; or others living at such depths as 2,550 fathoms would be brought out. Perhaps the visitor would be shown some such curiosity as a huge tortoise which the crew of her Majesty's ship Petrel had captured at Society's Islands and handed over to their brethren of the Challenger; or he might be conducted to the laboratory, in which water from all depths had been analysed. Of birds, too, there seems to be a collection as large as it is valuable. Some thousands, many of the most remarkable of which were obtained at Kerguelen, have indeed been preserved. In the Straits of Magellan several fine fur seals were shot, and some "sea elephants"—a species of gigantic seal—were obtained. Of plants there will be a splendid display, for botanising has been carried on with a good deal of vigour. Most of the plants were dried in various ways, and then sent to Kew. Here and there on deck, however, are large bales of live plants of great beauty. The other curiosities brought home by both officers and crew are numberless. Among them is a large collection of implements of war, bows and arrows, spears, hatches, &c., from New Guinea, and a multitude of those articles in which the Japanese excel. Altogether the collection appears to be one of the most remarkable ever brought home. The voyage, too, during which between 60,000 and 90,000 miles were travelled, is said on all hands to have been as pleasant as was ever enjoyed by any ship's company in her Majesty's service. The Challenger will sail to-night for Sheerness.

Our Special Correspondent on board the Challenger writes from Portsmouth:—"We remained at St. Vincent eight days, during which time magnetic observations were taken to compare with those of August, 1873. One great advantage is now to the telegraphic communication between this port and Madeira to the northward and Pernanbuco to the westward; this ship took a line of sounding to both these places. We played a friendly cricket match with the inhabitants, the result being a victory for the Challengers by 33 runs on the first innings. We left this port on the 20th under sail, the engines being under repairs, with the intention of making a quick passage home as there was little work to do. On the 3rd May we obtained a sounding in 2,965 fathoms red clay, bottom temperature 36·2 deg., and serial temperature to 1,500 fathoms. On the 6th we obtained our last sounding in 1,675 fathoms glob, ooze, bottom temperature 39·8 deg. Unfortunately we were not able to make so quick a passage as was intended, for, on the 10th May, we only sighted Flores and Corvo, the westernmost islands of the Azores, having experienced moderate trade winds well to the northward since leaving St. Vincent. For sixteen days we had strong north-easterly winds, which compelled us to make all longitude on the latitude. The wind continued so much ahead that we could not weather Cape Finisterre; consequently on the 20th we were compelled to put into Vigo. There we found part of the Channel fleet, viz., Her Majesty's ships Resistance, Defence, Monarch, Iron Duke, Hector, and Lively. We coaled all night, and took in enough to steam us to England. At 8 a.m. on the 21st her Majesty's ship Minotaur arrived from Gibraltar bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour. At 2-30 in the afternoon we proceeded out of Vigo Bay under steam, passing the Black Prince steaming into Vigo Bay. Outside we found a fresh northerly wind, which rather damped our hopes of making a quick passage. However, as we cleared the land and entered the Bay of Biscay the wind fell light and then hauled to the north-west, so that we were able to clap on all possible sail. At 8-30 on the night of the 23rd we sighted Ushant lighthouse, which remained in sight till midnight. We have now completed this voyage, making in all a course of nearly 68,000 miles round the world."

THE OUTRAGED HUSBAND.

(The World.)

PHILOSOPHERS have told us that different states of society have each of them a tendency to develop special types of virtue, and history abundantly bears out the remark. Perhaps the time will come when some Buckle or Lecky will be ingenious enough to inform posterity what were the particular ethical growths of modern England in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. At the present moment we appear to be in the position of a people who have changed the standard of their currency. We have got rid of the oldfashioned moral coinage, so to speak; we have not yet had time to become thoroughly acquainted with the new. We have emancipated ourselves from the obsolete bondage of Arcadian notions, yet there are among us a few who have not quite succeeded in settling down under the new *régime*. Society is capable of rapid transitions from the extreme of toleration to paroxysms of disgust. It can be indignant and it can be forgiving. It knows when to shed the tear of pity, or to waft the sigh of commiseration, and when to flush its cheek with the hues of virtuous rage. For the uninitiated, the outsiders, the *bourgeoisie* who live in the provinces, society wants an interpreter. The principles on which it acts, the canons according to which it shapes its judgments, the views as to the becoming and the honourable which it entertains, are intelligible enough t those whom experience has endowed with the necessary degree of esoteric comprehension. They are not quite so clearly perceived by those who have been educated in the old traditions, and can only take an outside view of the system recently introduced under exclusive and aristocratic patronage. It is indeed with modern society as it is with a good deal of modern art, poetic and pictorial. The maker of rhymes and the painter of pictures in these days can only be understood if he is supplemented by his special prophet. It is necessary to explain to the vulgar mind what it should admire, and why. It is not less necessary for some professor of society to instruct those who, to use the parlance of snobs, are 'not in society' at all as to the exact point at which virtue passes into vice, as to the exact point at which vice commences to be a scandal to decency; as to the sins that are and that are not venial, the difference between naughtiness and infamy, between what is outrageous and what is fast; why the tower of Siloam, in the shape of the vengeance of the great world, descends with a crash upon some, and others, their next-door neighbours and sinners in no less a degree, escape without a hair of their head being hurt. Impropriety and propriety are, it may be admitted, conceptions quite distinct in the code of fashionable ethics. It is for the much-wanted professor to explain what is their generic difference.

If there is one social virtue which, more than another, has been the traditional boast of England, it is attachment to the ordinances of domestic life. The home affections of the English race have supplied poets with inspiration, and essayists innumerable with themes. Every adult Briton has been supposed to carry engraven in indelible characters on his heart the motto *Pro aris et focis*. We have regarded for centuries the hearthside with a sentiment almost of idolatry. It has been the symbol of every domestic excellence, the very shrine of domestic shrine. Whoso has not respected it has been a traitor to his race. Love of country has been explained as nothing more than the love of home writ large. We have afforded so many and such illustrious examples of patriotism because we have reverenced so profoundly the sentiment of domesticity. That is now gradually being relegated to the limbo of outworn ideas. It is a virtue which has doubtless done sound work in its day, but we can afford to dispense with it. Home is a very good sort of thing, and love of home is perhaps still not a discreditable emotion; but the hour has arrived when we shall do well to clear our heads of domestic cant. It may be so. The only thing is, what is the virtue which we propose to exalt in place of that which is dethroned, exiled, obsolete? We are ceasing to be a domestic people; what sort of people are we likely to be in the future? Society has already grown to regard the 'home affections of the poets' much as a case-hardened schoolboy does the nostalgic whinnings of the last new-comer; and, indeed, it is the boy of the period which has usurped the place once filled by home. Society knows nothing of home, save when it lies prostrate on a couch of sickness and pain. Whether in the season, or out of the season, the idea of home is ignored, or is never realised. When the mad whirl of May, June, and July is over, the votaries of society, if they conglescend to renew their 'sympathies with Nature,' decline to experience the 'bliss of domesticity. They may call it domesticity; but what is it? A mere repetition of the London season; a round of visits to country houses, where there are the same ways and the same faces as in Mayfair or Belgravia; a succession of short sojourns at English watering-places or continental spas—Cowes, Scarborough, Brighton—and then London at once more. Even women, who, after the fatigues of a metropolitan summer, naturally languish for rest and recreation, decline to enjoy either in a domestic shape. They do not go home; they go to what are called 'retreats.' They find solace and refreshment not in the presence of husband and children, but of 'sisters' and of priests. Domestic ties which were once talked of as blessings are abused as nuisances. Young couples and, for the matter of that, couples who have ceased to be young make it 'a rule to have no [illegible] keeping expenses.' Fathers and mothers have merely a speaking acquaintance with their children. They have 'positively no time' to acquire a greater degree of intimacy. The anecdote in which the maid who happened to have seen her mistress's husband with her in the drawingroom, and, somewhat horrified, told the servants' hall of the strange gentleman up-stairs, is probably apocryphal, but like many other fables, points at a profound social truth.

It is partly the consequence and partly the cause of this state of things that marriage is very generally regarded as a mere partnership, under which mutual independence is or should be guaranteed, and which, so far as its more solemn obligations are concerned, is terminable at will. This idea was not unknown in the Rome which Juvenal describes and as the passage is instructive and contains nothing of which modern ears will not approve, it may be given, not in the disguise of the original Latin, but in the version of Gifford's nervous English:

'Put a clearer case:
Suppose her taken in the loose embrace
Of prince or peer? Now, my Quintillian, come
And fashion an excuse. 'What! you are dumb?
Then let the lady speak.' 'Was't not agreed
The man might please himself?' It was: proceed.
'Then so may I.'—O Jupiter! 'No oath;
Man is a general term, and takes in both.'"

It is only fair to allow that this is no unilateral arrangement, nor is it one to which 'her lord and master' can reasonably object. Applications for long standing milliners' accounts are not agreeable missives for a husband, who sees his wife on an average five minutes in every twenty-four hours, to receive; and so long as he is not importuned by them, it obviously cannot concern him by whom the cheques given in payment are signed. Jealousy, we all know, is a green-eyed monster and a most abominably unchristian-like passion, and knowing—this surely we may congratulate ourselves upon having exorcised the demon from our breasts most completely. The jealous husband is as extinct as the dodo. Dr. Quincey said that if the postman was waylaid and his bag plundered, it would disclose in the shape of the feminine portion of its contents some of the purest specimens of English possible. It is quite certain that if one had the opportunity of reading the conjugal exhortations which their legal proprietors who happen to be detained in India or elsewhere address to grass widows pasturing in England, they would be found to be couched in a strain of confidence of which one does not know whether to say that it is cynical or sublime. Absence interposes no agonising doubts, and perfect love casts out fear. As the jealous husband has become an anachronism, so has the outraged husband learned to take his wrongs with admirable dignity. If 'Cornus sees his frantic wife elope,' he has long given over 'cursing' anything at all. He accepts the situation with consummate composure; he embraces misfortune with fortitude; he even kisses the rod that smites him. After all, matters might be worse; his horse might have won instead of his wife; it might be his chance of winning a race that was ruined, instead of his home. Persons wonder nowadays how a man of the world like Byron can have continued to mouth so much melodramatic fustian on the subject of his household 'gods being shattered around him.' The author of the *Diary of a late Physician* has given us in a story called the 'Destroyer' a sketch which is full of power, but which must be regarded as somewhat lacking in *motif* by the present generation of readers. Colonel St. Helens returns from India to find that the wife of whom he was dootingly fond has vanished into space, the companion of her disappearance being my Lord Sockington. The Colonel is utterly brokenhearted; his head is bowed to the ground, and he feels that he can never face the world. But he faces on the first opportunity the 'miscreant who has wrecked his home,' and looks forward with a grim satisfaction to lodging a bullet in his stomach. That is a sentiment which the outraged husband of to-day does not comprehend. The 'miscreant' may have 'wrecked his home,' but the miscreant's victim philosophically reflects that he himself might have wrecked some one else's. Therefore, when on his return from remote latitudes he discovers the domestic catastrophe, he bends to the blow with the utmost resignation. His plans for the season may be slightly disarranged, but he does not eat or drink with less gusto, or enjoy a dance with *décolletées* maidens with less animation. There has been a little business of a not highly agreeable character to settle, but *n'importe*. The thing is over, and friendship all round is the order of the day. Is it wonderful that a state of society which admits and admires this is also a state in which the domestic idea has fallen into desuetude and contempt?

LIVINGSTONIA.

(Daily News, May 26.)

THE expedition to Lake Nyassa, which sailed within the last few days in the Windsor Castle, will carry with it the sympathies of all those who believe in the soundness of the much-abused doctrine of Livingstone—that in Africa commerce must march side by side with, if it do not actually precede, Christianity. In the opinion of the great explorer, whose earnestness is beyond all doubt, the great curse of the slave trade can never be got rid of unless another trade be introduced in its stead. As the matter stands, the negro wants cotton cloth and beads. To supply this want he is prepared to sell his own wife and children and to kidnap those of others—for the simple reason that he has no other way of procuring the luxuries for which he craves. It would be obviously unpractical to preach to this cotton-and-bead-consuming negro the higher doctrines of Christianity, coupled with the abolition of the slave trade, unless some immediate practical compensation were afforded him. Grant him facilities for obtaining cotton and beads by selling the product of his own fields and forests, and the chances are immensely in favour of his preferring the safer, and more lucrative traffic. The natives of the Nyassa district are far removed from savagery. A great freshwater basin well stocked with game and fish has naturally attracted a large population. The great village which is studded over the country, the people are numerous, extremely hospitable in a rough kind of way, and enjoy a rude plenty. They make iron implements and a coarse cotton cloth; they understand the use of indigo, and manufacture their own tobacco—positive indications that they have reached the point at which they can successfully be dealt with by Europeans, if the proper method be adopted in approaching them. Experienced travellers, as a rule, endorse the the opinion of Livingstone, and hold that all going out to take Christianity to the East, thorough, double-handed men—not only able to preach, but to work.

The advantage of Nyassa as a locality for establishing a species of combined mission, colony, trading post, and anti-slave trade centre, was first brought before the Scottish Free Church fifteen years ago, when the Rev. Janes Stewart offered himself as an agent to commence a mission in some of the inland territories opened up by Dr. Livingstone. Dr. Stewart joined Livingstone in his second great expedition, and with Dr. Kirk explored up the Zambesi and Shire rivers, but no action was taken on the report made by him until the winter of 1873-4, when the Foreign Missions Committee took the matter up. Dr. Stewart then strongly recommended a station to be called Livingstonia should be established on the shores of Lake Nyassa, and pointed to Mr. E. D. Young, of the Royal Navy, as the most competent person to conduct the expedition. This gentleman has since proved himself admirably qualified for the post, for which he already had high credentials, having spent two years in company with Livingstone himself, and having subsequently, as commander of the Livingstone Search Expedition, visited Lake Nyassa itself. In bringing the matter before the notice of the Scottish Churches, which afterwards co-operated in regard to the Nyassa Mission, Dr. Stewart was heartily seconded by Mr. Young, and also by the Rev. Horace Waller, formerly of the Universities' Mission, and well known as the editor of the "Last Journals of Dr. Livingstone." Ten thousand pounds were asked for; money came freely in, and twelve months ago the first instalment of pioneers set out. The party was composed of the Rev. Robert Laws, medical missionary; Mr. George Johnston, carpenter; Mr. John McFadyen, engineer and blacksmith; Mr. Allan Simpson, second engineer; Mr. Alexander Riddell, agriculturist; and Mr. William Baker, seaman. A steam launch, composed wholly of steel, intended for the navigation of Lake Nyassa, and called the "Ilala," from the place where Dr. Livingstone died, had been constructed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. Having been fully tested, it was packed up in pieces and stowed on board the Royal Mail steamer, together with two boats for river navigation. From Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Mr. Young's little party went northwards in a ship which had been hired to take them to the mouth of the Zambesi, Kongoni mouth of the Zambesi. Overcoming all the difficulties of tropical navigation the advanced guard reached the spot selected for the mission, and the broad bosom of Lake Nyassa was for the first time furrowed by a steam ship.

Elated by the tidings of success the Scottish churches determined to send out the reinforcement which has just sailed from Dartmouth. The Free Church of Scotland sends the Rev. William Black, Mr. John Gunn, agriculturist; Mr. Henry Rowes, engineer and blacksmith; and Mr. Archibald C. Miller, weaver. Along with them go the mission party of the Established Church, consisting of an ordained Medical missionary and five artisans, which will also plant a settlement in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa. With—but hardly—the Livingstonian spirit of the Cotterell—the son of the Bishop of Edinburgh—in the thoroughly Livingstonian spirit of the "Christian Merchant"—bent on establishing a great trading post on the lake. To this end he has taken out with him good store of the articles in demand among the natives, and a steel steam launch, by Yarrow, like that carried by the Free Church reinforcement. To all those who believe that the puff of a steamboat and the shriek of the locomotive are the true heralds of civilization, it must afford a pleasing reflection that before next Christmas three little steel steamboats will be snorting on the magnificent lake which is really the head-quarters of the slave trade—if as Mr. Young declares no less than twenty thousand slaves were carried coastward over the native ferries of Nyassa last year.

The difficulties to be surmounted by the little band embarked on the Windsor Castle are neither few nor diminutive. So far as the spot where the many mouthed Zambesi pours its waters into the so-called Mozambique Channel, which separates the main land from that ancient haunt of pirates, the Island of Madagascar, the lines of the voyagers will lie in pleasant places; but on their arrival at one of the mouths of the great river they will hardly choose Quilimane as the starting-place of their expedition—real work will commence. Putting their steel boats together, not without the assistance of the native, they will steam up the Zambesi to the Portuguese settlement at Mazaro, ninety miles from the river's mouth. Above this place there are difficulties. The course towards Nyassa bends to the northward by the River Shire, and through the treacherous sandbanks of the Morumbala marsh—converted at times into a shallow lake by the eccentricities of the Zambesi—which, like the Indus, has a knack of changing its bed occasionally. Here it may be necessary to unload the steam-launches several times to extricate them from difficulty; but higher up the river, at the head of the Lower Shire, the place once filled by home. Society knows nothing of home, save when it lies prostrate on a couch of sickness and pain. Whether in the season, or out of the season, the idea of home is ignored, or is never realised. When the mad whirl of May, June, and July is over, the votaries of society, if they conglescend to renew their 'sympathies with Nature,' decline to experience the 'bliss of domesticity. They may call it domesticity; but what is it? A mere repetition of the London season; a round of visits to country houses, where there are the same ways and the same faces as in Mayfair or Belgravia; a succession of short sojourns at English watering-places or continental spas—Cowes, Scarborough, Brighton—and then London at once more. Even women, who, after the fatigues of a metropolitan summer, naturally languish for rest and recreation, decline to enjoy either in a domestic shape. They do not go home; they go to what are called 'retreats.' They find solace and refreshment not in the presence of husband and children, but of 'sisters' and of priests. Domestic ties which were once talked of as blessings are abused as nuisances. Young couples and, for the matter of that, couples who have ceased to be young make it 'a rule to have no [illegible] keeping expenses.' Fathers and mothers have merely a speaking acquaintance with their children. They have 'positively no time' to acquire a greater degree of intimacy. The anecdote in which the maid who happened to have seen her mistress's husband with her in the drawingroom, and, somewhat horrified, told the servants' hall of the strange gentleman up-stairs, is probably apocryphal, but like many other fables, points at a profound social truth.

It is partly the consequence and partly the cause of this state of things that marriage is very generally regarded as a mere partnership, under which mutual independence is or should be guaranteed, and which, so far as its more solemn obligations are concerned, is terminable at will. This idea was not unknown in the Rome which Juvenal describes and as the passage is instructive and contains nothing of which modern ears will not approve, it may be given, not in the disguise of the original Latin, but in the version of Gifford's nervous English:

'Put a clearer case:
Suppose her taken in the loose embrace
Of prince or peer? Now, my Quintillian, come
And fashion an excuse. 'What! you are dumb?
Then let the lady speak.' 'Was't not agreed
The man might please himself?' It was: proceed.
'Then so may I.'—O Jupiter! 'No oath;
Man is a general term, and takes in both.'"

It is only fair to allow that this is no unilateral arrangement, nor is it one to which 'her lord and master' can reasonably object. Applications for long standing milliners' accounts are not agreeable missives for a husband, who sees his wife on an average five minutes in every twenty-four hours, to receive; and so long as he is not importuned by them, it obviously cannot concern him by whom the cheques given in payment are signed. Jealousy, we all know, is a green-eyed monster and a most abominably unchristian-like passion, and knowing—this surely we may congratulate ourselves upon having exorcised the demon from our breasts most completely. The jealous husband is as extinct as the dodo. Dr. Quincey said that if the postman was waylaid and his bag plundered, it would disclose in the shape of the feminine portion of its contents some of the purest specimens of English possible. It is quite certain that if one had the opportunity of reading the conjugal exhortations which their legal proprietors who happen to be detained in India or elsewhere address to grass widows pasturing in England, they would be found to be couched in a strain of confidence of which one does not know whether to say that it is cynical or sublime. Absence interposes no agonising doubts, and perfect love casts out fear. As the jealous husband has become an anachronism, so has the outraged husband learned to take his wrongs with admirable dignity. If 'Cornus sees his frantic wife elope,' he has long given over 'cursing' anything at all. He accepts the situation with consummate composure; he embraces misfortune with fortitude; he even kisses the rod that smites him. After all, matters might be worse; his horse might have won instead of his wife; it might be his chance of winning a race that was ruined, instead of his home. Persons wonder nowadays how a man of the world like Byron can have continued to mouth so much melodramatic fustian on the subject of his household 'gods being shattered around him.' The author of the *Diary of a late Physician* has given us in a story called the 'Destroyer' a sketch which is full of power, but which must be regarded as somewhat lacking in *motif* by the present generation of readers. Colonel St. Helens returns from India to find that the wife of whom he was dootingly fond has vanished into space, the companion of her disappearance being my Lord Sockington. The Colonel is utterly brokenhearted; his head is bowed to the ground, and he feels that he can never face the world. But he faces on the first opportunity the 'miscreant who has wrecked his home,' and looks forward with a grim satisfaction to lodging a bullet in his stomach. That is a sentiment which the outraged husband of to-day does not comprehend. The 'miscreant' may have 'wrecked his home,' but the miscreant's victim philosophically reflects that he himself might have wrecked some one else's. Therefore, when on his return from remote latitudes he discovers the domestic catastrophe, he bends to the blow with the utmost resignation. His plans for the season may be slightly disarranged, but he does not eat or drink with less gusto, or enjoy a dance with *décolletées* maidens with less animation. There has been a little business of a not highly agreeable character to settle, but *n'importe*. The thing is over, and friendship all round is the order of the day. Is it wonderful that a state of society which admits and admires this is also a state in which the domestic idea has fallen into desuetude and contempt?

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